

CONTEXT

- Pakistan is highly vulnerable to recurrent disasters induced by natural hazards such as drought, earthquakes, floods, and landslides. These incidents can generate widespread displacement and humanitarian needs, particularly among vulnerable households.
- Heavy monsoon rains and glacial lake outbursts prompted catastrophic floods and landslides across Pakistan between June and September 2022, adversely affecting an estimated 33 million people countrywide, or approximately 15 percent of the country's population, according to the Government of Pakistan. The disaster resulted in more than 1,700 deaths, injury to nearly 12,900 individuals, the displacement of approximately 7.9 million people, and the damage or destruction of more than 2.3 million houses, particularly in Balochistan and Sindh provinces. Flood-affected populations remained in need of food, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance in 2023, according to relief actors.
- The 2022 floods significantly exacerbated the already high prevalence of acute malnutrition in Pakistan. An estimated 2.1 million children in more than 30 flood-affected districts remained in need of acute malnutrition treatment as of October 2023, according to the IPC.¹ Food security, limited health care access, poor sanitation, and unsafe drinking water continue to drive the high prevalence of malnutrition in Pakistan, the UN reports. Notably, relief actors had reached only 1.2 million people with safe drinking water of the 2022 Revised Flood Plan's 3.4 million individuals targeted for WASH assistance as of August 2023.
- More than 11.8 million people are projected to face Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity from November 2023 to January 2024, according to a June IPC analysis. Climatic shocks, food access constraints, livestock mortality, and reduced livelihoods continue to drive food insecurity in Pakistan.



ASSISTANCE

- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 and FY 2023, USAID/BHA provided more than \$80 million to address urgent humanitarian needs—including protection, shelter, and WASH services—resulting from the 2022 floods. As part of this, USAID/BHA provided \$38 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) for emergency food and nutrition

¹ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity. IPC Phase 5 is referred to as “Catastrophe” when classifying a household and “Famine” when classifying an area. Famine conditions occur when at least 20 percent of the population in a given area face an extreme lack of food; the Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence, measured by weight-for-height z-score, exceeds 30 percent; and the mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 individuals per day.

assistance as well as logistics support and \$10 million to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to support health, nutrition, and protection assistance.

- USAID/BHA supports partners to prevent and treat acute malnutrition in Pakistan. In FY 2023, with USAID/BHA funding, UNICEF treated nearly 85,000 children with severe acute malnutrition, while WFP treated approximately 82,000 children and 53,000 pregnant and lactating women with moderate acute malnutrition. USAID/BHA also provided more than \$2.4 million to the UN World Health Organization (WHO) to address wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—with health and nutrition assistance by establishing 12 nutrition stabilization centers in Balochistan and Sindh. Staff treated an estimated 2,100 children with severe acute malnutrition with complications and facilitated nutrition trainings for more than 3,500 mothers and caregivers in FY 2023.
- With USAID/BHA funding, partners work to address food, health, and WASH needs in Pakistan. In FY 2023, USAID/BHA partner UNICEF supported flood-affected communities in Balochistan and Sindh, providing antenatal care to nearly 74,000 pregnant women and primary health care services to more than 10,000 children ages five years and younger. USAID/BHA nongovernmental organization partners ACTED, CESVI, and CONCERN also supported WASH activities through latrine maintenance, safe drinking water provision, and hygiene promotion, including the distribution of hygiene kits, in FY 2023.
- USAID/BHA continues to support early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) activities with a focus on strengthening vulnerable populations’ resilience to disasters induced by natural hazards. With USAID/BHA funding, partners provide safe and sustainable drinking water sources to bolster food and water security for communities. USAID/BHA also supports livelihood strengthening activities, including facilitating training on livestock management practices.



USAID/BHA is supporting UNICEF to provide floods-affected communities with multi-sector assistance in Sindh.
Photo Credit: UNICEF

USAID/BHA Funding in Pakistan ²			
	Emergency ³	ER4	TOTAL
FY 2022	\$43,633,659	\$3,000,000	\$46,633,659
FY 2023	\$36,456,222	\$6,573,500	\$43,029,722

² Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of November 8, 2023. Totals include estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ Includes funding for programs that integrate ER4 activities with emergency response.